

Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1982 / Nov. 8

Presidential Agricultural Task Force to Liberia

*Announcement of the Formation and Membership of the Task Force.
November 6, 1982*

A Presidential agricultural task force to Liberia will arrive in Monrovia November 7 on a 2-week mission. The task force is being sent in response to a request to President Reagan from Liberian Head of State Samuel Doe during his August 1982 visit to the United States.

This is the fifth Presidential agricultural task force to be sent to a developing country. Earlier teams visited Peru, Thailand, and Honduras. A task force is currently in Venezuela. Plans for the teams were established at the direction of President Reagan following the North-South summit talks in Cancun, Mexico, in October 1981. At the request of a developing country, members of a task force review a country's agricultural policies and the state of technology for small and medium farmers. They suggest ways to improve the agricultural production and marketing systems.

The task force for Liberia, arranged by the Agency for International Development (AID), will be headed by Dr. E. T. York, chancellor emeritus of the State university system in Florida. Dr. York has served as chancellor and as provost for agriculture of the University of Florida and as Administrator of the Federal Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He has traveled in more than 50 countries as consultant to the State Department, the Agency for International Development, and foreign governments in the field of education, agriculture, and economic development.

Other members of the task force are: Dr. Harold Capener (Ithaca, N.Y.), professor of rural sociology, Cornell University; Dr. Robert Chander (Templeton, Mass.), former director of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI); Dr. Elmer Kiehl (Columbia, Mo.), dean, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, and member of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) board of directors; Mr. W. Gordon Leith (Santa Rosa, Calif.), former

chief executive officer, Farmland Industries; Mr. Cloyce Palmer (Fairfield, Iowa), president and chief executive officer, Jefferson Industries, and farmer; and Dr. Louis Upchurch (Gainesville, Fla.), former Administrator, Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Continuation of Iran Emergency

*Message to the Congress.
November 8, 1982*

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination on the anniversary date of a declaration of emergency, unless prior to the anniversary date the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the Iran emergency is to continue in effect beyond the November 14, 1982 anniversary date. Similar notices were sent to the Congress and the *Federal Register* on November 12, 1980 and November 12, 1981.

The crisis between the United States and Iran, which began in 1979, has eased, but it has not been fully resolved. The internal situation in Iran remains uncertain. The war between Iran and Iraq continues, and the Soviet Union still occupies Afghanistan. The international arbitral tribunal established for the adjudication of claims of United States nationals against Iran and by Iranian nationals against the United States continues to function. Full normalization of commercial and diplomatic relations between the United States and Iran will require more time. In these circumstances, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities that may be needed to respond to the process of implementation of the January 1981 agreements with Iran and the eventual normalization of relations.

Ronald Reagan

The White House,
November 8, 1982.

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Continuation of Iran Emergency

Notice of November 8, 1982

On November 14, 1979, by Executive Order No. 12170, the President declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy and economy of the United States constituted by the situation in Iran. Notices of the continuation of the national emergency were transmitted by the President to the Congress and the *Federal Register* on November 12, 1980 and November 12, 1981. Because our relations with Iran have not yet been normalized and the process of implementing the January 19, 1981 agreements with Iran is still under way, the national emergency declared November 14, 1979 must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1982. Therefore, pursuant to section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am so continuing the national emergency with respect to Iran declared on November 14, 1979. This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

Ronald Reagan

The White House,
November 8, 1982.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:13 p.m., November 8, 1982]

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

Nomination of Two Members of the Advisory Board. November 8, 1982

The President today announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Advisory Board of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation:

Conrad M. Fredin has been director and vice president of Johnson, Fredin, Killen, Thibodeau & Seiler since 1975. He was a partner in the

law firm of Reavill, Neimeyer, Johnson, Fredin & Killen, and successor firms, in 1967-1974. He graduated from the University of Minnesota Law School (LL.B., 1948). He is married, has two children, and resides in Duluth, Minn. He was born June 15, 1922. He would succeed William W. Knight, Jr.

L. Steven Reimers is a farmer in central North Dakota. He is president and chairman of the Foster County Water Management Board. He was a member of the United States Department of Agriculture Advisory Group to the International Wheat Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1971. He graduated from North Dakota State University (B.S., 1950). He is married, has four children, and resides in Carrington, N. Dak. He was born May 14, 1928. He would succeed Miles F. McKee.

United States Special Negotiator for United States-Greek Security Negotiations

Accordance of Personal Rank of Ambassador to Reginald Bartholomew. November 9, 1982

The President today announced his intention to accord Reginald Bartholomew, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, the personal rank of Ambassador in his capacity as Special Adviser to the Secretary of State and United States Special Negotiator for United States-Greek Security Negotiations.

In 1961-1964, Mr. Bartholomew was an instructor in social science at the University of Chicago, and in government at Wesleyan University in 1964-1968. He was with the Department of Defense in Washington, D.C., as Assistant Deputy Director for European Strategic Nuclear Affairs (1968-1972) and Director of Policy Plans for National Security Council Affairs and the Task Force on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (1973-1974). In 1974 he joined the Department of State as Deputy Director of the Policy Planning Staff. He was Deputy Director (1979) and Director (1979-1981) of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs. In

in the Middle East. In the wake of the tragic assassination of President Sadat, we are confident that Egypt under President Mubarak is moving forward in order and continuity and calm and confidence to pursue Egypt's key and constructive role in the region. We have manifested in word and deed our confidence in and support for the new Egyptian leadership. We are sensitive to Egypt's concerns about the threats which it and its neighbors face from Libya and are determined to be supportive of Egypt's measured response to this challenge. We are confident that our security cooperation with Egypt will proceed apace in the interest of improving the strategic environment for the entire region. We are confident that Egypt will proceed with us and with Israel in a determined pursuit through the Camp David framework of a comprehensive and durable Middle East peace.

Our policy will continue to reflect the important economic element in our relationship with the area, which:

- Is a critical source of oil for our country and for our allies;
- Is an increasingly important market for American goods and services;
- Contains wealthy oil-exporting nations that have become an important force in international finance; and
- Contains strategically important but economically weak countries whose orderly development is critical to the stability of the region.

We are determined to work closely with those Middle East oil exporters who perceive with us a common responsibility of consumers and producers to maintain orderly oil markets. We will continue to promote the transfer of American technology and the sale of U.S. goods and services to build on the already strong base of economic cooperation between the United States and the Middle East. Through our bilateral economic assistance programs and through our participation in international lending institutions, we remain committed to devoting a very substantial portion of our worldwide economic assistance to help key countries in and

Claims Against Iran

The U.S. agent at the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal in The Hague filed on November 18, 1981, with the Tribunal a claim against Iran on behalf of some 3,000 American citizens and corporations whose claims against the Government of Iran are in a total amount of less than \$250,000 each. The U.S. claim seeks an award of "at least \$180 million" in compensation for the losses suffered by these U.S. nationals. This action represents the initial step to protect the legal rights of the individual claimants and of the United States in the resolution of such claims against Iran. The United States continues to hope that an early agreement can be negotiated with Iran to settle these claims by a lump-sum payment from Iran.

As part of the negotiations which led to the release of the American hostages in Tehran in January 1981, the United States and Iran agreed to establish the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal to arbitrate the claims of U.S. nationals against the Government of Iran and of Iranian nationals against the United States. Claims covered by the agreement are those arising out of debts, contracts, expropriations, or other measures affecting property rights. The Tribunal has been established at The Hague and began receiving statements of claim on October 20, 1981; all claims must be filed no later than January 19, 1982. A \$1 billion security account has been established in the

Netherlands to secure the payment of Tribunal awards in favor of U.S. nationals.

The agreements reached in Algiers provide that U.S. nationals whose total claims amount to \$250,000 or more will represent themselves before the Tribunal, while those claims of less than \$250,000 will be presented by the government. Since last spring, the Department of State has been registering the smaller claims of U.S. nationals to prepare for their submission to the Tribunal and has provided information concerning the claims to the Government of Iran for the purpose of initiating negotiations on a lump-sum settlement. In the absence of a response from Iran to date, the United States filed its claim on November 18, 1981, to insure that these U.S. claimants are appropriately protected.

The Department will be publishing in the *Federal Register* that any U.S. national with claims against Iran of less than \$250,000 who have not yet registered their claims must do so no later than December 1, 1981. This deadline is necessary to assure that the details of any additional claims can be put into the proper form for filing with the Tribunal before the January 19 deadline.

Press release 393 of Nov. 18, 1981. ■

bordering on this area—Israel, Egypt, India, Pakistan, Sudan, and Turkey—to strengthen their economies and provide a better economic life for their peoples. We intend to continue working closely with wealthy states in the area in our effort to assist the needier countries of

the region as well as working with these wealthy states in the broader task of strengthening the international financial order.

¹The complete transcript of the hearings will be published by the committee and will be available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ■